

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED, DISPENSING CHEMISTS. HOT WEATHER DRINKS.

DAKIN'S ACIDULATED FRUIT SYRUPS.
JARGONELLE PEAR,
LEMON,
MORELLA CHERRY,
PINEAPPLE,
RASPBERRY,
STRAWBERRY.

Mixed with plain or Aerated Water forms a Delicious Drink.
75 cents per quart bottle.
\$3 per dozen quarts.

DARIN'S LIME FRUIT CORDIAL, with Aerated Waters makes a most refreshing thirst-quenching drink, with a decided cooling effect upon the system thereby preventing prickly heat, boils, and other troubles of this class.
Per Quart bottle 50 cents.
Per dozen bottles 5.50 cents.

MONTERRAT LIME JUICE.
DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED.
(Telephone No. 60.)
Nos. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1890.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

BY APPOINTMENT.
A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.)
HONGKONG.

WE invite attention to the following old lauded brands, all of which are of excellent quality and good value for the money.

The same being specially selected by our London House, and bought direct from the most noted Shippers, are imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus enabling us to supply the best goods at moderate prices.

In ordering it is only necessary to state the name and quantity of Wine or Spirit wanted, and initial letter for quality desired.

Orders through Local Post or by Telegram receive prompt attention.

PORTS. (For Invalids and general use.)

	Per Case	Per Bot.
A. Alto Douro, good quality, Green Capsule	10	1.00
B. Vintage, Superior quality, Red Capsule	12	1.10
C. Fine Old Vintage, superior quality, Black Seal Capsule	14	1.25
D. Very Fine Old Vintage, extra superior, Violet Capsule (Old Bottled)	18	1.50
SHERIES.		
A. Delicate Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Capsule	6	0.60
B. Superior Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Seal Capsule	7.50	0.75
C. Manzanilla, Pale Natural Sherry, White Capsule	10	1.00
CC. Superior Old Dry, Pale Natural Sherry, Red Seal Capsule	10	1.00
D. Very Superior Old Pale Dry, choice old wine, White Seal Capsule	10	1.00
E. Extra Superior Old Pale Dry, very fine quality, Black Seal Capsule (Old Bottled)	14	1.50

	Per Case	Per Bot.
CLARETS.		
A. Superior Breakfast Claret, Red Capsule	4	0.40
B. St. Etienne, Red Capsule	4.50	0.50
C. St. Julien	7	0.70
D. La Rose	11	1.20

	Per Case	Per Bot.
BRANDY.		
A. Hennessy's Old Pale, Red Capsule	12	1.10
B. Superior Very Old Cognac, Red Capsule	14	1.25
C. Very Old Liqueur Cognac, Red Capsule	18	1.50
D. Hennessy's Finest Very Old Liqueur Cognac, 1872 Vintage, Red Capsule	24	2.00

	Per Case	Per Bot.
SCOTCH WHISKY.		
A. Thorne's Blend, White Capsule	8	0.75
B. Watson's Glenorchy Mellow Blend, Blue Capsule with Name and Trade Mark	8	0.75
C. Watson's Abolour-Glenlivet, Red Capsule, with Name and Trade Mark	8	0.75
D. Watson's H. K. D. Blend of the Finest Scotch Whiskies, Violet Capsule	10	1.00
E. Watson's Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky, Gold Capsule	12	1.10

	Per Case	Per Bot.
IRISH WHISKY.		
A. John Jameson's Old, Green Capsule	8	0.75
B. John Jameson's Fine Old, Green Capsule	10	1.00
C. John Jameson's Very Fine Old, Green Capsule	12	1.10
GENUINE BOURBON WHISKY, fine old, Red Capsule, with Name	10	1.00

	Per Case	Per Bot.
GIN.		
A. Fine Old Tom, White Capsule	4.50	0.40
B. Fine Unsweetened, White Capsule	4.50	0.40
C. Fine A. V. H. Geneva	5.25	0.50

	Per Case	Per Bot.
RUM.		
Finest Old Jamaica, Violet Capsule	12	1.00
Good Lecward Island, \$1.50 per Gallon.		

	Per Case	Per Bot.
LIQUEURS.		
Benedictine		
Maraschino		
Herring's Cherry Cordial		
Chartreuse		
Dr. Siegel's Angostura		
Bitters, &c.		

DEATH.

At Shanghai, on the 23rd August, SARAH ANN, the beloved wife of Heinrich Jurgens.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1890.

The China Mail has never been conspicuously high-toned, but the organ of the elect must have got unusually low down when it inserted the anonymous letter signed "Shareholder," re the Marina Co., Ltd., in its issue of last night. No newspaper man who is not a contemptible and ignorant cur would have published

such a letter as an anonymous contribution. Judging from the notorious letter sent the Hongkong Rope Co's "corner," regarding which the Editor of the *China Mail* was found guilty in the Supreme Court of publishing a gross, and contemptible libel, we feel justified in asking how many dollars were paid to the missionary "rag"—not to the immaculate Editor, as he is far beyond things mundane, although a belligerent shareholder of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock suggests that a dip in hog's-wash would do him lots of good—for shooting the cowardly pellets of a skunk who hadn't the decency or pluck to sign his name to a personal attack that is a disgrace to local journalism. Whether Mr. St. John Hancock does or does not possess the necessary tact to successfully "run" the Marina Hotel is no business of a public newspaper to discuss unless there are safe grounds for argument; in this instance the *China Mail's* correspondent gives no ground whatever. The idea of getting His Excellency the Administrator to visit the popular "floating hotel" last Monday was an admirable one, and we happen to know that Mr. Fleming was greatly pleased with what he saw—and so were the numerous visitors, many of whom are large shareholders. The vital trouble seems to have arisen about some alleged discourses shown to a body of gentlemen who are ambiguously described as "the Portuguese Band," owing to these cultured and aristocratic musicians having been placed, according to our contemporary authority, "behind a screen in the after-part of the vessel, a portion specially set apart for the servants of the Company." This, of course, was an outrage that may lead to international difficulties and can only be wiped out in oceans of gore; but, as a peaceful citizen of Hongkong, we would like to ask what these noble Lusitanians, who subsequently sent in a debit note for \$50 for services they never rendered, were, if they were not, for the time being, servants of the Marina Company?

Now, who is the anonymous "Shareholder" who ventures to say all these would-be nasty things to the detriment of the Marina, per favor of the *China Mail*? Is he in truth a shareholder? We doubt it; and as a meeting of those interested will shortly be held, it may, and certainly ought to, become a matter of discussion whether the *China Mail* is deserving of the Company's support in the matter of advertisements, subscriptions, etc., considering its notoriously limited circulation and the palpably unfair and uncalculated attack it has made, through the convenient medium of an anonymous correspondent, on a deserving enterprise that is struggling hard amidst various difficulties to pay its way and provide a convenient and healthful resort for the hard-worked residents of the colony.

TELEGRAMS.

THE STRIKE IN AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, August 20th.
The strike of the officers of the mercantile marine at Melbourne has now extended to Sydney and Brisbane, and is causing very serious interference with traffic, as many steamers are unable to proceed to sea in consequence of the hands leaving their ships.

RAILWAYS IN AFRICA.

August 27th.
The first sod has been turned of the Mombassa Victoria Nyanza Railway.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE *Tribuna*, one of the leading newspapers of Rome, has been sold to Signor Sonzogno, the proprietor of the *Secolo* of Milan, for a sum not far short of \$200,000. We don't object. Pass round the *ramulus*.

THERE is a very curious precious stone about which very little has ever been heard. It is called the Alexandrite, in honor of Czar Alexander of Russia, who was very fond of them. In the daytime this stone resembles an emerald, except that it is somewhat darker, but at night assumes deep purplish red.

We learn from a Singapore contemporary that Lieut. Carlyle, R.A., Inspector of Ordnance Machinery, who is the half moon included in the garison establishment of Singapore, (the other moiety of his services being due to Hongkong) will shortly return to Singapore, where he will be permanently stationed.

SILVER exchange is still on the boom. A reliable authority, which his name is Daniel, says we are certain to see the Mexican shekel of commerce quoted at "four bob" before the end of the year. So say we; but our present trouble is the exceptionally inconvenient scarcity of the almighty dollar. Subscribers and advertisers with long outstanding accounts, kindly note.

THE Band of the A. & S. Highlanders will play the following programme at the Barrack Square, to-morrow evening, commencing at 7.30 o'clock:—
March, "The Rose Tree"
Lancers, "The Pipes of Peace"
Valley, "The Sea"
Polka, "The Old Maid"
Quadrille, "The Rose Tree"
Gigue, "The Sea"
Halt.

Tempora mutantur. *Harper's Monthly* publishes a letter written by Thomas Jefferson in 1771 to a friend in London, in which there is an order for "4 doz. pr. India cotton stockings for myself at four a pair." Half a sovereign is worth 10-day about 25 cents. This is a big price for a pair of cotton stockings. Owing to knitting machines, cheaper cotton, etc., they now cost about that sum per six dozen.

OUR old friend Klog Kalaku, of Hawaii, is expected in England next October, to take up his residence in Bournemouth for a lengthy sojourn.

"Yes, sir," she said to the census taker, "I will be just 35 next birthday. Getting quite old, ain't it?" she continued with an arch look and a nervous laugh. "Not at all, madam; getting younger, I should say." "You're a datterer, sir, I think," "Well," he continued, "I only know that I took the census at this house ten years ago and you were then exactly 35 next birthday." "Ugh! you brute."

THE Harbor Master (Commander Rumsey, R.N.) issued a notification to the local importers of opium, yesterday, to the effect that in future the would have to state, in their applications for permits to remove chests the day and hour of such removal. As that would cause very considerable inconvenience, owing to the difficulty of dealing with large consignments readily, a protest was made, and the Government are to be memorialized.

At the annual banquet of the Club National, held the other week at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, the Hon. Wilfred Laurier, the leader of the Liberal party in Canada, said: "Canada cannot always remain a colony. The time must come when we will take our proper position in the world, and for my part, I favor independence." After this, what is the actual value of the Imperial Federation now we have heard so much of lately?

A NOTORIOUS "all bird" whose record of eight seizures, ranging from three weeks up to one year, since 1880, was caught in Lower Lascar Row yesterday, two days after his return from banishment without leave, and reappeared at Mr. Woodhouse's *levee* this morning. His Worship sent him into retirement for a year, and ordered that at the end of his term he should be deported to Central Africa, and induced to lose himself *à la Emin Pasha*.

THIS happened on board a Mississippi steamer: "Passenger—Do you think we'll be able to beat the other steamer, captain? Captain—I don't know. I've got seventeen negroes sitting on the safety valve now, and I'm afraid we'll have an explosion unless I get something very heavy to put on it. I hate to be beaten, too. Passenger (excitedly)—Hold on, captain, I'll help you out. I've got a copy of a London funny paper in my satchel."

REPORTS have been current since yesterday of a very serious charge that is alleged against a somewhat notorious member of the Public Works department. The offence with which this person, one of the best known Shylocks of the late lamented Mr. J. M. Price's select nursery of ultra-bonest men, is charged, is that he more than allude to without sufficient proof, but as investigations are under way and the evidence is said to be conclusive, we hope in a day or two to be able to give full details.

THE Paris *Figaro* is responsible for this yarn:—Mrs. Blattner, an aged widow, living alone, in the suburbs of Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Prussia, was murdered early in May of this year. A travelling tinker by the name of Newbrad was arrested and charged with the crime, but, as the evidence against him was wholly circumstantial, the case was dropped. Now comes the strange part of the story. Her relatives are very rich and offered an immense reward for the conviction of the murderer. Hearing of this, a Munich lawyer, named Eberhardt, had the remains of the old woman disinterred, the eyes taken out and a photograph of the retina made. The picture of the old woman's last sight on earth was strikingly clear. It was a picture of Newbrad, holding a dagger in one hand and a hatchet in the other. He has gone to sea as a sailor, but will be arrested and tried for the crime.

YESTERDAY morning the Siamese flag-ship that is to be the *Makul Rajakumar*, from the *Philippines*—went out on a private trial for the purpose of testing her compasses and testing a number of improvements which have been made at the instance of Mr. Ramsay, engineer-in-charge. Capt. Anderson, Mr. Gilles (manager of the Dock Company) and a few experts formed the party. The water was too smooth to test the vessel's "stability," about which we have heard so much, and which Captain Anderson particularly desired to ascertain, but her speed was well tried and most satisfactory results obtained. Built to a contract speed of twelve knots, she averaged as much as 13.7 knots yesterday, a shade under 14 knots. She is most luxuriously fitted, and is admirably suited for use either as a Royal yacht or a war-vessel. Capt. Thompson is at present in command, and will take her to Bangkok in the event of Capt. Goldberg being prevented from arriving in time.

COLQUHOUN'S "pal" Holt, S. Hallett, in his latest published work "A thousand miles in an elephant in the Shan States" which is "dedicated to the American Missionaries in Burma, Siam and the Shan States, as a mark of the high esteem in which the author holds the noble work the American Baptist Mission and American Presbyterianism, and the noble work of the missionaries in the Shan States." The book is a most interesting and valuable work, and is a most valuable addition to the literature of the Shan States. It is a most interesting and valuable work, and is a most valuable addition to the literature of the Shan States.

It gives us great pleasure to learn from Canton that Capt. John Pitman, one of the ablest sons of the "old country" that has ever spent the best years of his life in the Far East, is once more a special *persona grata* with His Excellency the Viceroy of the Liang Kwang. In any other country but China, the invaluable services rendered by Captain Pitman after the outbreak of the Franco-Chinese reprisals, would have been recognized by a bestowal of the highest dignities, the most liberal rewards. And had Viceroy Chang Shu-sheng lived there can be little doubt that the gallant naval veteran would not have been left behind.

But the old Chinese statesman died at Whampoa of a broken heart, after a life's service to an ungrateful country, and the new Viceroy, Chang Chih-ming, dishonestly, and dishonorably repudiated the promises and responsibilities of his predecessors, and left Captain Pitman the hopeless debtor of the Canton Government for many thousands of dollars. And now, after the lapse of some years, the services of "the Grand Secretary Pitman" are again required by the Canton authorities. Some local troubles are involved, and no one is half so competent to set these troubles right as Capt. Pitman. We consider that Viceroy Li-Hao-chang has shown great judgment in recognizing the special qualifications for the duties involved of the plucky veteran who did more real service for the Chinese Government during the trouble with France than all the admirals, commodores, generals, etc., etc., rolled into one.

THE French Post Office Department is examining a new and original system for distributing newspapers through the mails. Every publication is to provide the Central Post office with the list of its subscribers, and every number is to be sent to the subscribers without wrappers or printed address. This is a capital idea, but if there is a Barradas in charge of the department what then? Britannia still rules the waves!

It will, says a writer in the Boston *Herald*, be remembered students of the Bible that an enumeration of the people of Judah by Joab, acting under the orders of King David, was followed by a three-days' pestilence, which carried off some 70,000 of the recently counted individuals. It was thought at the time that David and his Superintendant of Census, Joab, had no authority to do this thing, and the nation suffered for their supererogation. The impression flourishes to-day with all its pristine vigor in the minds of Mohammedans and other Oriental peoples, and it is not altogether extinct in the enlightened precincts of the United States.

EURRKA! three cheers! hip, hip, hurrah! According to the *New York Medical Journal*, an almost infallible remedy for, if not an absolute preventive of, baldness has at length been discovered. Our American friend says:—"The treatment recommended by Lassar, of Berlin, for *alopecia piliyrida* and *alopecia areata* has been attended with some brilliant results. According to Dr. Gnetzer's article in the *Therapeutische Monatshefte*, but few cases resist the treatment, and after a few applications the downy sprouts may be seen. The following procedure is to be repeated daily:—

1. The scalp should be lathered well with a strong soap for ten minutes.
2. This lather is to be removed with lukewarm water, followed by colder water in abundance, then the scalp is to be dried.
3. A solution of bichloride of mercury, 1 to 50, the menstruum being equal parts of water, glycerine, and eau de Cologne or alcohol, is to be rubbed on.
4. The scalp is then rubbed dry with a solution containing benzophenone, 1 part, and absolute alcohol, 500 parts.
5. The final step in the process is an anointing of the scalp with an ointment containing a part of salicylic acid, 3 parts of tincture of benzoin, and 100 parts of neutral oil.

The treatment should be persisted in for a period of six weeks or longer. Lassar, who, by the way, is the secretary-general to the International Congress of this year, has done much to awaken the profession from the lethargic state into which it had fallen in regard to the treatment of *alopecia*. He is reported to have treated a thousand cases in the manner described."

THE Singapore *Free Press* published a lengthy article which, if we understand it correctly—by no means an easy task—advocates a federation of the several mining companies now searching with more or less success for the precious metal in Pahang. The proposed federation includes the immortal Punjom Company, in which many, alas! too many, Hongkong engineers are working. The *Free Press* is a very able and intelligent journal, and its advocacy of Singapore talent in this direction, especially with regard to Pahang, have not been encouraging, and we could not honestly support the proposed federation, especially with speculators from the Straits at the helm of affairs. Mr. Buchanan Smith's never-to-be forgotten crusade, in which Hongkong was to be completely "bust," has somewhat shaken our faith in Singapore Jay Goulds. And, not to speak too plainly, we are rapidly being forced to the opinion that the time is getting dangerously near when some of our engineers, who may have to face the music in the Supreme Court for what is openly designated in the streets of Hongkong as "the Punjom swindle." We are only waiting for the arrival of that renowned mining iconoclast, Mr. H. M. Becker, to get our little shot-gun in order. Meanwhile, we would venture to hint to those interested that a short interview with our learned enemy, Rajah Francis Q.C., wouldn't be money badly spent. The R.C.'s fee is \$50, cash down, and we regret to say we have no agreement as regards commission.

THE following upon the subject of Australia's most important industry, sent to us by a correspondent who has just now carefully studied Australia's prospects, should be read here with satisfaction in view of the steadily increasing trade between Hongkong and the Antipodes. Our informant says:—"Wool has a kind of settled value subject to fluctuations in 'sorts' by changes of fashion in clothing; which, however, do not seriously affect the trade for the vagaries of one season are invariably made up for by the peculiarities of another. The supply is becoming greater and greater, but so also is the demand. In fact, civilized people are now getting so much better clothed, that the demand for woollen goods is increasing. The corresponding demand for butcher meat, fairly equals the growing supply. Besides this, the larger consumption by civilized nations and general growth of population which may lead to the rough war-application of the law of the survival of the fittest at some almost measurable time, it should be remembered that barbarian nations and tribes are becoming civilized and adopting the feeding and clothing habits of white men. Africa is being opened up—we have now an empire added to an empire, and old habits notwithstanding, its many millions of black (as they have in India) will soon cease to go about, as they do to a great extent now—a-days, in *puri naturalibus*." We quite agree with our correspondent who, however, should not lose sight of the fact that ere Africa will become an important customer, beads and gaudy cotton kerchiefs must be replaced by coin of the realm as medium of barter and exchange.

THE telegram published in another column, and supplied to the Singapore press, is explained by the *Melbourne Leader* of the 26th ult., which says:—"The air is thick with rumour and threatening of labour troubles. The dispute in the shipping trade has reached a critical stage, and unless upon both sides a conciliatory spirit be shown, there is reason to fear a struggle will assume large proportions, and will seriously affect intercolonial trade. The ship owners are making preliminary arrangements for combination, and both in Melbourne and Sydney have pledged themselves to contribute to a fund of £20,000 for the defence of their mutual interests. It is asserted that this step is not to be regarded as having any minatory significance, but is simply to be taken as a precautionary measure in the interest of peace. Nevertheless, there is so much of the 'finger in the eye' about it, that we do not want to fight, but by doing so, we've got the money, by the by." The shipping trade in the direction can hardly be overlooked. The steamship owners, bombarded by demands from one union and another, have come to the conclusion that their only hope for peace lies in a readiness for resistance. The Marine Officers' Association ask for an increase of wages and other matters on which concession is not to be made. In conclusion, I would suggest for the consideration of the Stewards of the Hongkong Jockey Club that certain subscription races be open to all ponies of this class, Amoy, Foochow and Hongkong, seasons 1890 and 1891. The advantages attending this innovation are obvious. They are only third or at the best second-rate ponies, and should have a longer life than one meeting. Again, it is rather hard lines when one has (for the class) a really good pony, to find him practically dead for racing purposes, and the knowledge that the fact that another shot is allowed cannot but prove encouraging to all who go in for this class of racing.

In answer to the instructions that the results of the "clean-up" of the first crushing shall be in Brisbane on 6th September, Mr. Bibby telegraphed to Singapore last week that he is now working the stamps at Raub night and day.

THE Boston *Globe* "chips in" as follows regarding the Heligoland "swap":—England stole Heligoland from Denmark and now barbers the stolen island for a job lot of Germany's stolen goods in Africa. All talk of "patriotism" in such transactions and among such highwaymen belong to the rich and rare hypocrisy that now and then illuminates this interesting age.

HONGKONG thieves are getting pretty daring. They'll "go through" people asleep in "rickshaws," "stick up" respectable citizens in public thoroughfares, snatch earrings in broad daylight, "lie-off" in servants' quarters at the Peak, and even commit robbery inside one of Her Gracious Majesty's forts. To-day, a thief who entered Belcher's fort, West Point, and wrenched a piece of brass piping off the hydraulic machinery used for working a big gun there, was up before Mr. Woodhouse at the Police Court, when a Gun Lascar, who caught the "Johnnie," proved the theft. The culprit was sent to gaol for six weeks.

THE Portuguese Government, in its own peculiar way, seems, remarks a writer in a home paper, to be still bent on exhibiting to the nation a colonial policy consistent with enterprise. In this regard, it has brought itself to a device for advertising that Portugal continues to remain an Indian Power. There is to be an international festival for Roman Catholics at Goa in December next. The faithful from all parts of the globe are to be invited to this obscure spot of land—a mere mole on the massive thigh of our Indian possessions—to do homage at the shrine of St. Francis Xavier, the famous "apostle of the Indies." A sufficient magnet is offered in the announcement that the venerable remains of the saint will be disinterred from their coffin and exposed to public view on a catafalque in the centre of the church of Bon Jesus, at Old Goa. And true enough, there is substantial ground for believing that there is no charlatanism about the body to be exhibited. Although the famous missionary has been dead some 340 years, from some cause or other his mortal frame still survives in perfect preservation in its triple silver casket in the old ruined Portuguese city. A continuous chain of attested proofs has been maintained, and handed on through the centuries, that the body in that recumbent state was, and is the self-same body of the deceased St. Francis, which was brought from the Isle of Suncian, where he died, first to Malacca, and then to Goa, where his brother Jesuits deposited it with all honour in their own church. The exhibition at Goa will last about six weeks, when the body will be re-secured under three locks, one key to be kept by the Pope of Rome, one by the King of Portugal, and the third by the Archbishop of Goa.

THE *N. C. Daily News* says that the *Kiangyü* has gone back to Tientsin. After her collision with the *Kiangyü* she was run to the lower end of Silver Island spit in 13 feet forward, there being 9 fathoms aft, and the vessel forward nearly down to her gunwale in the water. The hole made by the *Kiangyü* extended eleven feet from the main deck down and another foot or so of the side was fractured below that, while the hole upwards extended to the spar deck which does not appear to have been injured. Such was the force of the blow, that in addition to the guard, the iron main deck was cut into something like eight feet. At the forward side of the hole, the iron plates were cut clean through, and on the after side, they were curled up like paper. The third engineer had a narrow escape. He was asleep in one of the saloon cabins, as his own cabin was being painted, and the stem of the *Kiangyü* after crashing through the ship's side, went through his cabin and split the board in front of the bunk in which he was sleeping. Being suddenly awakened, he did not know what had happened, jumped out of his bunk but found himself in the water, as he had fallen through the hole made in the upper and main decks. As the *Kiangyü* was under way, the vessel had been run on shore attempts were made to get the cargo out; and when the diver arrived preparations were made to close the hole from the outside. To effect this a platform fourteen feet square and covered with sails was made and fire bars being attached to the lower end, the platform was lowered against the hole. Chains were attached to it and carried to stanchions on the main deck and then hauled taut and then when the tide fell, the wrecking pump was set to work to free the forelock of water. As an additional precaution a coffer dam was built up inside the vessel round the hole. The vessel floated on Wednesday, but did not proceed towards Shanghai till the next day and she afterwards anchored owing to bad weather. She got back to Shanghai on Saturday morning and immediately went into dock.

WRITING on "Turf Topics," in the *Shanghai Mercury*, "Special" says:—In congratulating Hongkong on their prospects for next meeting, I think I am well within bounds. The races there are looked forward to with an eager and pleasant anticipation, and the unpropitious state of the weather does not keep away a large and enthusiastic attendance. Keen competition must result when such strong stables as Messrs. Peel's, Humphreys', Buxey's, Sid's and Sassoon's meet, to say nothing of the smaller stables that often prove thorns in the sides of the big ones. I mention Mr. Sassoon's stable, as it is to be presumed that "An Old Sportsman" would not make the deliberate statement that that gentleman's under he had due authority for doing so. It will certainly give rest to the old pony races, and they can safely look forward to large fields and good racing. The chief interest seems to centre in subscription griffin races, and I am glad to see the ill-advised suggestion that they should consist of united ponies was over-ruled. It tends to show that the lesson given by *Shall, Vanity Fair* and *Owling* romping away from a lot of donkeys is not forgotten. The Shanghai Horse Club will have great difficulty in finding a Bazaar for 10 (if not more), and great care should be taken to see that, from the time that the war is happily out of it, it is a great pity to see so many of the best griffins break down through gross mismanagement; and the writer proposes, later on, giving a few hints (for the guidance of those in need of them) which, if carefully attended to, may make all the difference. Racing in Hongkong presents attractive features to be met with nowhere else, and I see no reason why their next meeting should not prove as successful as previous ones, had time permitted. In conclusion, I would suggest for the consideration of the Stewards of the Hongkong Jockey Club that certain subscription races be open to all ponies of this class, Amoy, Foochow and Hongkong, seasons 1890 and 1891. The advantages attending this innovation are obvious. They are only third or at the best second-rate ponies, and should have a longer life than one meeting. Again, it is rather hard lines when one has (for the class) a really good pony, to find him practically dead for racing purposes, and the knowledge that the fact that another shot is allowed cannot but prove encouraging to all who go in for this class of racing.

TURKISH engineers say that the river Euphrates might be made navigable all the year round by an expenditure of £20,000.

THERE will be no races at Tientsin this winter. "An Old Sportsman" has received special advice from the North which he intends dealing with in time for Saturday's issue.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.
(Before Mr. A. G. Wills, Acting Puisne Judge.)

INTERESTING TO SEAMEN.

Benjamin J. Taylor, shipping officer at the Sailors' Home, sued John Ferris, an employee in the Lunatic Asylum, for \$30, for money advanced and goods supplied.

Plaintiff said—On the 2nd June I shipped the defendant as second mate of the barque *C. C. Chapman*. He was to go on board that night, but did not, and when he went off next morning she had gone. He got the advance when he signed on, and refused to return it. I also sold him a coat, for which he has not paid me.

Cross-examined—The advance was \$30. It is not illegal to make advances to anyone joining an American ship. I threatened to take the case before the Harbor Master, but did not. A clerk from the American Consulate stated that the defendant was shipped at a salary of \$30 a month, and got a month's advance. He was to go on board that day.

Cross-examined—The ship's articles provided for an advance being made. The defendant was not returned as a deserter. Defendant said that his case resembled that of the mate of the *G. H. Wiggins* who he left. He was distressed in the Lunatic Asylum, and agreed on the 1st June to go as second mate of the *C. C. Chapman*. He got three dollars lent him by Taylor, and arranged to go on board next morning. He signed on, and got \$30 advanced, out of which he repaid the \$3 loan, and also "cumshawed" Taylor \$5. It was understood that he was to go on board early next morning, but at 6 a.m. the vessel was going out. Taylor and he tried to catch her, in a boat, but could not, and Taylor thereupon set him and his traps ashore at Kowloon, and said that if he went near the American Consulate or the Sailors' Home, he would be prosecuted. He (defendant) went to Mr. Moir at once, however, and told him, when Taylor wanted the advance back, that he only recognised the claim of the captain of the *C. C. Chapman* to it. He was willing to pay \$5 for a coat which Taylor sold him, but no more.

Plaintiff recalled, said that he had repaid the advance to the captain of the *State of Maine*, to be given to the captain of the *C. C. Chapman*. At this point his lordship adjourned the case, in order that Mr. Moir, the Superintendent of the Sailors' Home, might be called.

KUKIANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

August 20th.
The following incident, which occurred here yesterday, will illustrate some of the evils of the multiplied wives and concubine system which prevails amongst the natives. A tradesman of some wealth, in addition to his regular wife, had taken unto himself a young person as concubine. This young woman was of some wealth herself, but had borne the character of being a woman of bad repute. The arrival of the concubine in the family was a disaster to the proper wife as in the arrival of the second and after wives to the first wife in an American Mormon household. The union was far from being a happy one; the two ladies were always quarrelling, the wife continually accusing the concubine of bad behaviour before the husband. He, listening to his spouse's accusations, was in the habit of railing at and cursing her. This kind of tyranny became at length too much for the concubine to bear; she determined, since she could not travel alone to her distant home, to ride her husband's horse through the dense forest of opium fields, and to take with her a young person as concubine. When her apartments were entered later, her dead body was found surrounded with all her fine clothes, ornaments and shoe silver; her total possessions amounting to about a thousand taels. Before taking the fatal dose she had written a brief note, as well as her limited knowledge of characters would permit her, saying why she had made away with herself. She exhorted her husband to live peacefully with his wife and hoped she might bear him many sons. All her money and belongings she left to him, with the hope that they would be of service to him in developing his trade. It is said these gifts more than compensated the husband for the loss of his concubine and that he does not show very much sorrow.

paratively liberal rule which was in force up to the end of last year, they had to give up practice altogether for twelve months before "call" to the Bar, which meant the loss of at least a year's income; whereas now their earnings as solicitors continue up to the date at which they are called to the Bar, when their incomes as barristers, whatever this may amount to, commence.

Now, the effect of all this, as I have already noticed, a very large increase in the number of practising solicitors who desire to be called to the Bar. The number who have given notice in the first four months of the operation of the new rule amounts, I believe, to over fifty, and the probability is, that it will increase considerably. How it will affect the profession of the Bar is this: Formerly all men called to the Bar, at any rate, the vast majority of them, started on practically the same footing. They were educated at one of the public schools, and one of the Universities; they ate three years' dinners at Lincoln's Inn or one of the Temples, and were "called," making their way subsequently according to their abilities and chances. Here and there a solicitor's son, or a man who had married a solicitor's daughter, got a better chance than others, but these were comparatively few. Under the new system there will always be a large number of men at the junior Bar, who having been solicitors themselves, will naturally have acquaintances in that branch of the profession to which they formerly belonged, and who will in this way possess advantages which the junior barrister who has not been a solicitor will not have. Brown, let us say, has been a solicitor for five years in Nottingham; his business has brought him into contact with a great number of other solicitors in that town and its neighbourhood; he served the last year of his apprenticeship in London, where he made a number of acquaintances connected with the law; he had agents in London, and business with London solicitors, and finding in the course of his practice that he was cut out for advocacy he got called to the Bar under the new system, and his friends and business acquaintances are naturally anxious and willing to give him a fair start. And he does get a fair start. Now it was just this fair start that the junior barrister of former days always wanted; sometimes he never got it. The whole conditions therefore of success at the Bar in the early stages of the barrister's career are being modified under the new rules, and I should not be surprised if in course of time it came to be recognised that the intending barrister first to serve for a number of years as solicitor. It has always been recognised that a year in a solicitor's office was desirable on account of the knowledge of practice and legal forms which it gave. In future, I suspect that parents who desire to see their sons prosper at the Bar will first enter them as solicitors, and leave them to spend a certain number of years in that branch of the profession.

It would be idle to pretend that members of the Bar view the new rules with satisfaction. They dislike to see so many solicitors going to the Bar, and this dislike is shown in more ways than one. For one thing, solicitor-barristers find some difficulty in getting elected to the messes of circuits. A solicitor who goes to the Bar naturally sells his practice, and doing so he naturally sells his name for a time with it as part of good-will. On the messes of some circuits this circumstance has been taken advantage of to refuse to elect the barristers whose names are thus associated with solicitor's firms, or at least to interpose obstacles to their election. It is a little piece of that trades-unionism which prevails nowhere more than in the liberal professions, and which is its effect to render it much more difficult for solicitors going to the Bar to part with their business on the best terms. However, at the present time, the importance of circuits is not so great as it once was. It is possible for a man to be a very successful barrister now and yet belong to no circuit, for the work in London is open to everybody. I do not know that it matters very much to the public whether the gulf fixed between both branches of the legal profession is deep and wide as it once was, or practically disappears, as it now does. Legal charges will not be less, and legal practitioners, whether they are solicitor-barristers or not, will flourish, or at least some of them will flourish, like a green bay tree.—Haw.

TWO SIGNIFICANT DEMANDS.

The Turkish Government has made a demand on Great Britain to "name a day" when the latter will withdraw from Egypt, within the sight of again occupying any territory within the nominal possession of the Khedive. At about the same time Russia made a demand on Turkey for the payment of \$150,000,000, the indemnity money agreed to be paid at the close of the war between Russia and Turkey. Now Turkey cannot pay the money. Russia threatens to occupy one of the Turkish provinces until payment is made. It is worthy of note that the information that Turkey was to make a demand on Great Britain to withdraw from Egypt was first published in Russia. The two events seem to have some relation. Great Britain has large interests in Egypt which she protects with her own troops. The Suez Canal is under her protection. The interest which Great Britain has in the canal is now so great that it amounts to practical ownership. Great Britain is also the largest creditor of Egypt. The present occupation of Egypt by England is by consent of the Great Powers. If they were now to withdraw their consent, it is doubtful if Great Britain would retire. The pressure to bring about that result appears to come from Russia and France. The latter has considerable interests in the Egyptian possessions in Northern Africa. The former is concerned in having the close alliance between Turkey and Great Britain broken up. The special advantage which Russia just now has is as a creditor of Turkey to the extent of \$150,000,000. If the money cannot be paid, there must be some concessions. Germany, Austria and England are interested in meeting this demand of Russia. It is reported that the former is making a special effort to provide the money.

Turkey is in no condition to make a demand on Great Britain to evacuate Egypt. There is hardly a doubt that it is made under the pressure of Russia. The latter wants money, but cannot by any possibility bring that sum out of Turkey. As to the demand made by the latter on Great Britain to leave Egypt, there is not the least prospect of compliance. Great Britain has an interest to protect in Egypt, including the canal, amounting to not less than \$200,000,000. Some estimates make it much more. Turkey probably cannot make what the demand made by Russia, that Great Britain should leave Egypt.

What is the next step? There is no more prospect that the demand will be respected than there is that Turkey, out of her own resources, will raise the money demanded by Russia. The money will in some way be obtained, perhaps through the joint efforts of Germany, Austria and Great Britain; and the loan will probably amount to a lien on one of the Turkish provinces. There is hardly a doubt that Russia would prefer the assignment of one of these provinces to any cash payment of the debt. That is just what the Western Powers wish to avoid. They wish to remove all excuse for any advancement on the part of Russia. The money will be scraped together in some way. The transaction will amount to a mere change of creditors, which for the present may avert a more dangerous crisis.—San Francisco Chronicle.

PROVERBS OF THE SEA.

The sea refuses no river.
The ocean is made of small drops.
It is a great way to the bottom of the sea.
It is but a stone's throw to the bottom of the sea.
He that would sail without danger must never come on the main sea.
He sets his sail to every wind.
Hoi! your sail when the wind is fair.
Being at sea, sail; being on land, settle.
He who goes to sea must sail or sink.
It is easy to sail with wind and tide.
A big ship needs deep water.
A mariner must have his eyes on rocks and sand as well as on the North Star.
He that will not sail until all dangers are over will never put to sea.
He that will not sail till he has fair wind will lose many a voyage.
Many grains of sand will sink a ship.
Better lose an anchor than a ship.
With broken rudder the vessel is soon lost.
He who can steer need not row.
The first in the boat can choose his oar.
I'll goe the boat without oars.
To have an oar in every man's barge.
Good sailing at two anchors men have told.
For if one fail, the other will hold.
Do not trust all in the same boat.
Too many sailors will sink a ship.
Ships fear fire more than water.
To cast water in the sea.
He cannot find water in the sea.
He seeks water in the sea.
Helping the unworthy is throwing water in the sea.

As true as the sea burns.
As welcome as water in a leaky ship.
The water that supports the ship is the same that sinks it.
Large fish live in deep waters.
By the small boat one reaches the ship.
Who embarks with the devil must sail with him.
The soul is the ship, the mind is the rudder, the thoughts are the oars, and the truth is the port.
Women are ships, and must be manned.
A ship and a woman always want trimming.
A ship and a woman are always repairing.
Give a woman luck and cast her into the sea.
Who won't be ruled by rudder must be ruled by rock.

THE MISER'S DIAMOND NECKLACE.

In the year 1740 there lived in the Latin Quarter in Paris a miser named Jean Avere. The miser was a man of the obscure rank, who he resided was believed to be fabulous, and was no doubt really very great. Among his treasures was a celebrated diamond necklace of immense value. This he concealed so carefully that he ultimately forgot its hiding-place himself. He sought diligently for weeks, and, failing to find it, became almost insane. One day he even lost the use of his reason, and he took to his bed broken in body as in mind. A few weeks later a doctor and an old woman, who had sometimes done odd jobs about his house, were both at his bedside, seeing that the end was near. As the clock in the neighbouring tower tolled one, he ceased his low muttering and sat up and shrieked, "Remember where it is now. I can put my hand on the necklace. For God's sake let me go for it before I forget it again!" Here his weakness and excitement overcame him, and he sank back among his rage, stone dead. Physicians and students are familiar with these sudden outbursts of memory at the great crisis of human fate.

Let the reader consider this while we relate an episode in the humble career of a Signaller, Andrew Aggs, who may be found on duty in his box at Oldfield, a little station on the Midland, twenty-three miles south of Carlisle.

Mr. Aggs is on duty nearly every day, and must break his fast without leaving his post. The strongest man cannot stand it long without feeling its effects. It makes one think of the passionate exclamation in Tom Hood's "Song of the Shirt," "Oh, God! that bread should be so dear, And flesh and blood so cheap."

Our friend had been at the same work for many years, although he was only thirty-five when these lines were written. In 1884 he began to feel that he was about to break down. "I don't know what ails me," he would say, "but I can't eat." What he feared was a production of some sort of indigestion or stomach trouble. He was alarmed at the thought, and could scarcely walk on account of his ailments. "What if I should be seized with this at some moment when there is trouble on the line, and I need all my wits about me?"

Other features of this ailment were pains in the chest and sides, constipation, yellow skin and eyes, bad taste in the mouth, rings of foul gas in the bowels, &c. The doctor said he must go up to his throat, and he did so. He could not, however, get into trouble through any neglect or fault of his. His disease—indigestion and dyspepsia—looked a step further, and brought on kidney and bladder troubles. The doctor said, "Mr. Aggs, you are poisoned with the foul stuff in your stomach and bowels." His doom seemed to be sealed. It was like a death warrant. Six months more rolled by. On duty one morning he was attacked with so great and so sharp a distress he could neither sit nor stand. He says: "I tumbled down on that locker and lay there all the forenoon. Signs might be given, the watchman might click, but I heeded them no more than a man in the grave heeds the beating of the rain against his own tombstone."

He was alone at first, but help arrived, and the poor signaller was carried home. Physicians laboured on his case without avail. Around his bed were his five little children, the mother being absent in London, and he was treated for a serious ailment. Here he lay for weeks, part of the time unconscious. Nothing was to be done but to wait for the end. When the physicians were awakened for a moment, memory flashed up, and he recalled the fact that a medicine which he had used with benefit years before, and then thrown aside and forgotten, was concealed in a secret place at the bottom of his bed. He sent for it, and took a dose. Soon his bowels moved, the kidneys acted, the pain was ceased, he felt better. With brightened hope he sent to Carlisle for more. It arrived. He used it, and in a few days the doctors were astonished to find their patient out of bed, and on the road to recovery. He regained his health completely, and, in speaking of his experience, said to what promised to be my death-bed, I suddenly remembered where I had put that half-used bottle of Mother Selig's Carative Syrup. That flash of memory probably saved me from death.—Adel.

Today's Advertisements.

DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY & TAMSUI.
The Company's Steamship

"HAILONG."
Captain Goddard, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SUNDAY, the 31st instant, at DAYLIGHT.
For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARJAK & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 29th August, 1890. [1235]

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD., (LATE THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.)

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
PREVIOUS TO RE-BUILDING.
REDUCED PRICES
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
DURING THE MONTH ENDING SATURDAY, Aug. 30th.
ALSO 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.
ON ALL PURCHASES.
EXCEPT WINES, SPIRITS, AND MALT LIQUORS.
HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.
(Late THE HALL & HOLTZ C. Co., Ltd.)
Hongkong, 25th August, 1890. [13]

MARINE HOTEL

HONGKONG.
THE Undersigned begs to notify the Public of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, that THE MARINE HOTEL is NOW OPEN.
THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL is situated on the Praya West, opposite the Old P. & O. Wharf, and is newly built after the designs of the Largest European Hotels—the BEDROOMS, BATH-ROOMS, &c., are commodious, well ventilated and well furnished, and are suitable for Single or Married Persons. THE DINING ROOM is large and looks on the Harbour.
The TABLE D'HOTE will be supplied with the best of the market can provide.
The BAR and BILLIARD ROOMS are on the Ground Floor, and are fitted up in superior style. ENGLISH and AMERICAN TABLES.
WINES and LIQUORS of the best qualities and Brands only will be supplied.
The Undersigned therefore begs the patronage of the Public, hoping to give every satisfaction.
JAS. EDWARDS, Proprietor.
Hongkong, 11th August, 1890. [1476]

STEAM TO MANILA, VIA AMOY.
THE Steamship
"NANZING,"
Captain Galsworthy, will be despatched as above, on MONDAY, the 1st September, at NOON.
The steamer has Superior Accommodation for first class Passengers.
For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 29th August, 1890. [1233]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
FOR SOUBAYANA AND SAMARANG.
THE Company's Steamship
"MIKE MARI,"
Captain Sommer, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 6th Sept.
For Freight or Passage, apply to GEO. R. STEVENS & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 29th August, 1890. [1236]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
THE Company's Steamship
"CHANGSHA,"
J. E. Williams, Commander, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 15th prox., at DAYLIGHT.
The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. First Class Saloon and Cabins are situated forward of the engines. Second Class Passengers are berthed in the Poop. A Refrigerating chamber ensures the supply of fresh provisions during the entire voyage. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.
For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 29th August, 1890. [1234]

THE SHAMEN HOTEL
BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON.
THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably situated within a few minutes walk of the River Steamer Wharves, is now open to receive Visitors.
The Bed-rooms are cool, airy and comfortably furnished, and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting Room, and accommodation generally will be found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East.
The Table D'Hôte is supplied with every luxury in season, and the cuisine is in experienced hands.
Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors etc., of the best quality only.
C. BOND, Manager.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1890. [1047]

Intimations.
SELAMA TIN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
THE First Ordinary General MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company, Room No. 6, Connaught House, TO-MORROW, the 30th August, at 12 O'CLOCK NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to the 30th June, 1890.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to 30th August, both days inclusive.
By Order of Board of Directors, W. HUTTON POTTS, Secretary.
Hongkong, 13th August, 1890. [1177]

TOURISTS
ARE cordially invited to call and inspect our choice collection of Japanese and Chinese FINE ART CURIOS, which is unequalled in Japan.
Every article guaranteed as represented. No trouble to show goods. One price only.
DEAKIN BROS. & Co., 16 Bund, Yokohama, next door to Parsani's Photographic Studio.
Hongkong, 7th March, 1890. [1387]

Intimations.
THOMAS KERR & CO.
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS AND CONTRACTORS.
YAU-MA-TI ENGINEERING WORKS, KOWLOON.
OFFICE—No. 12, D'Aguiar Street.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1890. [126]

Intimations.
DIOCESAN HOME AND ORPHANAGE.
SCHOOL duties will be resumed on MONDAY, September 1st.
For terms for Boarders or Day scholars, Apply to THE HEADMASTER.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1890. [1231]

Intimations.
JOHN & ROBT. HARVEY & Co., DUNDASHILL DISTILLERS, GLASGOW.
Established 1770.
SCOTCH WHISKIES.
Finest Pure Malt Scotch Whisky.
O.H.M. Old Highland Malt Whisky.
F.O.S. Fine Old Scotch Whisky.
V.O.S. Very Old Scotch Whisky.
MESSRS. HARVEY & Co.'s Pure Malt Whiskies have for over fifty years commanded the largest sale in the English Market OF ANY WHISKY made in Scotland, and being thoroughly matured in Sherry Wood are very mild and mellow, and are confidently recommended where a Pure, Wholesome Spirit is desired.
Over one million Gallons produced annually.
For Prices and Samples, apply to G. RENNIE STEWART, 12, D'Aguiar Street, Hongkong, Sole Agent for China and Japan.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1890. [1229]

Intimations.
G. RENNIE STEWART, MANUFACTURERS' AGENT AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, 12, D'Aguiar Street, Hongkong.
AGENT FOR J. & R. HARVEY & Co., Dundashill Distillery, Glasgow.
McKenzie, Driscoll & Co. Wine Shippers, Jerez de la Frontera, and Oporto.
Valencia Iron & Steel Co., Glasgow.
Pulsometer Engineering Co., London, Ice Machines.
Wilson & Baird, Engineers' Ironmongers, Glasgow.
Boyd & Robertson, Tweed Mills, Selkirk.
Clark Brothers, Tweed Mills, Galashiels.
Estimates given for supplying and fitting up Machinery for Mills and Factories.
Illustrated Catalogues and Price Lists for all kinds of Engineering Machinery, Soda Water Machinery, Steam and Hand Sawing Machines and Wood Working Machinery, Bottling and Corking Machines, Cooking Stoves and Ranges, Lamps, etc., Canned Goods, Felt and Pith Hats and Helmets, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Enamels, etc., etc.
Samples of Wines, Spirits, Woollen Goods, Linoleum, Floor Cloth, Machinery Belting in Leather, Rubber, and Patent Toughest Hair, Patent Scandinavia Belt Guides, Engine Packing, Rubber Sheets, Valves and Washers, etc., etc., can be seen and prices ascertained at the above address.
The Pulsometer Engineering Co.'s No. 1 Champion Hand Ice Making Machine can also be seen and tried.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1890. [1230]

Intimations.
PURE ICE.
In two to three minutes by the Pulsometer Engineering Co.'s Champion Hand Ice Making Machine.
NO FREEZING POWDERS REQUIRED.
Will Ice Carafes in one minute, and make Block Ice and Ice Cream, Ice sparkling Wines, Soda Water, Beer, etc.
The No. 1 Machine is very portable and compact—Measurements 24" by 18" by 12".
The No. 1 Machine can be seen and tried and prices ascertained at the Office, No. 12, D'Aguiar Street.
All Machines tested by actual Ice-making before delivery.
G. RENNIE STEWART, Agent, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1890. [1231]

Intimations.
COMPANIA MARITIMA ASIATICA MEXICANA.
OFFICE No. 18, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Ground Floor.
C. VOGEL, Agent.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1890. [1228]

Intimations.
THE BALMORAL GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the BALMORAL GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, at 3 o'clock p.m., on SATURDAY, the 6th day of September, 1890, when the sub-joined resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 21st day of August, 1890, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions.
1.—That the Capital of The Balmoral Gold Mining Company, Limited, be increased from \$150,000 to \$180,000 by the creation of Three Thousand New Shares of \$30 each, to be fully paid up.
2.—That the said New Shares be, in the first instance, allotted to those Shareholders whose names shall appear on the Register of Shareholders of the said Company on 1st day of September next, (and who shall on or before the 15th day of September next, apply for the same to be allotted to them), in the proportion of one New Share for every five Old Shares held by them, but that no Shareholder shall be entitled to claim that any fractional part of any New Share be allotted to him.
3.—That all New Shares not applied for by such Shareholders within the time aforesaid be disposed of and allotted by the Directors in such manner as they shall think fit.
By Order of the Board of Directors, K. A. STEVENS, Secretary.
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1890. [1207]

Intimations.
CAUTION TO SHIPOWNERS AND CAPTAINS.
RAHTJEN'S ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITIONS.
Other makes than our original Manufacture are now being sold.
The genuine and only Composition connected with Mr. RAHTJEN himself is HARTJEN'S RAHTJEN'S and packages are marked with these words and Trade Mark an open hand in red.
REJECT ALL OTHERS.
Agents in Hongkong F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1890. [1093]

Intimations.
KUHN & CO., JAPANESE AND CHINESE FINE ART DEPOT.
21 & 23, QUEEN'S ROAD.
Hongkong, 21st July, 1890. [1072]

Intimations.
THE CARS Run between St. John's Place and Victoria Gap as follows—
WEEK DAYS.
8 to 10 A.M. every quarter of an hour.
10 to 1 P.M. every quarter of an hour.
1 to 2 P.M. every half hour.
4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.
THURSDAYS.
NIGHT TRAM at 10.30 and 11 P.M.
SUNDAYS.
CHURCH TRAM at 10.40 A.M. 12 (NOON) to 2 P.M. every quarter of an hour. 4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour. 9 to 10.30 and 11 P.M.
Special Cars may be obtained on application to the Superintendent.
Single Tickets are sold in the Cars; Five-Cent Coupons and Reduced Tickets at the Office.
MACFARLANE, FRICKEL & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 30th April, 1890. [1098]

Intimations.
HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
THE DIVIDEND of 5 per cent. per Share for the six months ended 30th June, 1890, declared at Monday's Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting, will be payable at the premises of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on and after TUESDAY, the 26th instant, and Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office for No. 14, Praya Central.
By Order of the Board of Directors, D. GILLIES, Secretary.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1890. [1218]

Intimations.
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
THE DIVIDEND declared for the half year ending 30th June last, at the rate of £1.10 and a BONUS of £1.50, per Share of £125 is Payable on and after MONDAY, the 25th instant, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.
By Order of the Court of Directors, T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1890. [1210]

Intimations.
CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
THE Twenty-fourth Ordinary MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 11th proximo, at 4 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 30th April last, and of declaring Dividends.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 29th instant to the 11th proximo, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors, W. H. RAY, Secretary.
Hongkong, 19th August, 1890. [1195]

Intimations.
W. S. MARTEN, ARTISTIC DECORATOR, AND HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT, 2, DUDDELL STREET, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1890. [1574]

Intimations.
TO LET UNFURNISHED, From August 1st.
Two GOOD ROOMS, with Bath Room, in the Cairn Road. Rent moderate. Splendid view of the Harbour.
Apply to W. S. MARTEN, 2, Duddell Street.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1890. [1999]

Intimations.
Dr. Knorr's ANTIPYRINE.
(Dose for Adults 15 to 35 grains troy.)
IS the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING-COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the medical Faculty. To be had from every reputed Chemist and Druggist. Ask for Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin bears the inventor's signature, "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.
Supplies constantly on hand at the China Export, Import, and Bank Co.—Sole Agents for China. Beware of spurious imitations!
Hongkong 20th May, 1890. [1424]

Intimations.
NOTICE.
THOMAS KERR & CO. ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS AND CONTRACTORS.
YAU-MA-TI ENGINEERING WORKS, KOWLOON.
OFFICE—No. 12, D'Aguiar Street.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1890. [126]

Intimations.
DIOCESAN HOME AND ORPHANAGE.
SCHOOL duties will be resumed on MONDAY, September 1st.
For terms for Boarders or Day scholars, Apply to THE HEADMASTER.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1890. [1231]

Intimations.
JOHN & ROBT. HARVEY & Co., DUNDASHILL DISTILLERS, GLASGOW.
Established 1770.
SCOTCH WHISKIES.
Finest Pure Malt Scotch Whisky.
O.H.M. Old Highland Malt Whisky.
F.O.S. Fine Old Scotch Whisky.
V.O.S. Very Old Scotch Whisky.
MESSRS. HARVEY & Co.'s Pure Malt Whiskies have for over fifty years commanded the largest sale in the English Market OF ANY WHISKY made in Scotland, and being thoroughly matured in Sherry Wood are very mild and mellow, and are confidently recommended where a Pure, Wholesome Spirit is desired.
Over one million Gallons produced annually.
For Prices and Samples, apply to G. RENNIE STEWART, 12, D'Aguiar Street, Hongkong, Sole Agent for China and Japan.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1890. [1229]

Intimations.
G. RENNIE STEWART, MANUFACTURERS' AGENT AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, 12, D'Aguiar Street, Hongkong.
AGENT FOR J. & R. HARVEY & Co., Dundashill Distillery, Glasgow.
McKenzie, Driscoll & Co. Wine Shippers, Jerez de la Frontera, and Oporto.
Valencia Iron & Steel Co., Glasgow.
Pulsometer Engineering Co., London, Ice Machines.
Wilson & Baird, Engineers' Ironmongers, Glasgow.
Boyd & Robertson, Tweed Mills, Selkirk.
Clark Brothers, Tweed Mills, Galashiels.
Estimates given for supplying and fitting up Machinery for Mills and Factories.
Illustrated Catalogues and Price Lists for all kinds of Engineering Machinery, Soda Water Machinery, Steam and Hand Sawing Machines and Wood Working Machinery, Bottling and Corking Machines, Cooking Stoves and Ranges, Lamps, etc., Canned Goods, Felt and Pith Hats and Helmets, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Enamels, etc., etc.
Samples of Wines, Spirits, Woollen Goods, Linoleum, Floor Cloth, Machinery Belting in Leather, Rubber, and Patent Toughest Hair, Patent Scandinavia Belt Guides, Engine Packing, Rubber Sheets, Valves and Washers, etc., etc., can be seen and prices ascertained at the above address.
The Pulsometer Engineering Co.'s No. 1 Champion Hand Ice Making Machine can also be seen and tried.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1890. [1230]

Intimations.
COMPANIA MARITIMA ASIATICA MEXICANA.
OFFICE No. 18, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Ground Floor.
C. VOGEL, Agent.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1890. [1228]

Intimations.
THE BALMORAL GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the BALMORAL GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, at 3 o'clock p.m., on SATURDAY, the 6th day of September, 1890, when the sub-joined resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 21st day of August, 1890, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions.
1.—That the Capital of The Balmoral Gold Mining Company, Limited, be increased from \$150,000 to \$180,000 by the creation of Three Thousand New Shares of \$30 each, to be fully paid up.
2.—That the said New Shares be, in the first instance, allotted to those Shareholders whose names shall appear on the Register of Shareholders of the said Company on 1st day of September next, (and who shall on or before the 15th day of September next, apply for the same to be allotted to them), in the proportion of one New Share for every five Old Shares held by them, but that no Shareholder shall be entitled to claim that any fractional part of any New Share be allotted to him.
3.—That all New Shares not applied for by such Shareholders within the time aforesaid be disposed of and allotted by the Directors in such manner as they shall think fit.
By Order of the Board of Directors, K. A. STEVENS, Secretary.
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1890. [1207]

Intimations.
CAUTION TO SHIPOWNERS AND CAPTAINS.
RAHTJEN'S ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITIONS.
Other makes than our original Manufacture are now being sold.
The genuine and only Composition connected with Mr. RAHTJEN himself is HARTJEN'S RAHTJEN'S and packages are marked with these words and Trade Mark an open hand in red.
REJECT ALL OTHERS.
Agents in Hongkong F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1890. [1093]

Intimations.
KUHN & CO., JAPANESE AND CHINESE FINE ART DEPOT.
21 & 23, QUEEN'S ROAD.
Hongkong, 21st July, 1890. [1072]

Intimations.
THE CARS Run between St. John's Place and Victoria Gap as follows—
WEEK DAYS.
8 to 10 A.M. every quarter of an hour.
10 to 1 P.M. every quarter of an hour.
1 to 2 P.M. every half hour.
4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.
THURSDAYS.
NIGHT TRAM at 10.30 and 11 P.M.
SUNDAYS.
CHURCH TRAM at 10.40 A.M. 12 (NOON) to 2 P.M. every quarter of an hour. 4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour. 9 to 10.30 and 11 P.M.
Special Cars may be obtained on application to the Superintendent.
Single Tickets are sold in the Cars; Five-Cent Coupons and Reduced Tickets at the Office.
MACFARLANE, FRICKEL & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 30th April, 1890. [1098]

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THE CARS Run between St. John's Place and Victoria Gap as follows—
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Samples of Wines, Spirits, Woollen Goods, Linoleum, Floor Cloth,

